

On the Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand resolution for Kac-Moody algebras and quantized enveloping algebras

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Abstract

A Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand resolution for arbitrary Kac-Moody algebras and arbitrary subsets of the set of simple roots is proven. Moreover, quantum group analogs of the Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand resolution for symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras are established. For quantized enveloping algebras with fixed deformation parameter $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ exactness is proven for all q which are not a root of unity.

1 Introduction

In this note we consider the Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand resolution (BGG-resolution) of a maximal integrable highest weight module over an arbitrary Kac-Moody algebra \mathfrak{g} and its generalization for a standard parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{p}_S \subset \mathfrak{g}$ (which we will abbreviate BGGL-resolution). These resolutions, which for symmetrizable \mathfrak{g} are classical results in representation theory by now, lead to conceptual insight into the Weyl-Kac character formula and the \mathfrak{n}^- -homology results of Kostant and Garland-Lepowsky.

In the finite case the BGG-resolution was introduced in [BGG75] and extended to parabolic subalgebras by J. Lepowsky in [Lep77]. Generalizations for symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras were established soon after [GL76], [RCW82]. Finally S. Kumar proved exactness of the BGG-complex for arbitrary Kac-Moody algebras [Kum90] using geometric methods. The exactness of the BGGL-complex for arbitrary subsets of simple roots, however, remained open [Kum02, 9.3.19].

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Here we consider two problems related to the BGG-resolution. On the one hand we answer Kumar's question as anticipated in [Kum90, 3.28]. On the other hand, we are interested in analogs of both the BGG-resolution and the BGGL-resolution for quantized enveloping algebras. Such analogs appear in various places in the literature [Ros91], [FF92], [Mal92], [Cal93], [Jos95, 4.5.5]. However, these presentations are either rather short, treat only special cases, or rely on specialization arguments. The present note grew out of the authors' desire to obtain an easily accessible proof of the exactness of a quantum analog of the BGGL-resolution, avoiding specialization.

The construction of the BGG-complex can be translated into the quantum group setting word by word without further ado. The usual proof of the exactness of the BGG-complex, however, relies on the standard resolution in Lie algebra homology (cp. also [Kum02, Chapter 9.1]). This standard resolution is written in terms of exterior powers of $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p}_S$ which are not available in the quantum case (note however that the $SL(N)$ case is treated in [Ros91] in terms of Koszul resolutions). At this point other authors revert to specialization [Mal92], [Cal93]. In his book [Jos95, 4.5.5] A. Joseph also suggests specialization or refers to the paper [GJ81] which in a more general setting relies on more advanced homological and representation theoretic methods.

Here we give an elementary proof of the exactness of the BGG-resolution which does not depend on the standard resolution and which also works in the quantum group setting avoiding specialization. Hence we prove exactness not only for 'almost all q ' as in [Mal92, Theorem 3.3], or for all q but certain algebraic numbers as in [Cal93, IV.2.3], but for all $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ which are not a root of unity. The main idea is to show that the homology group $H_n(C_*)$ of the BGG-complex (C_*, d_*) is an integrable $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module. Hence for symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras $H_n(C_*)$ vanishes for $n \geq 1$. The BGGL-resolution (C_*^S, d_*^S) of a parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak{p}_S \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is then constructed as a quotient complex of (C_*, d_*) . Its exactness is verified by showing that the kernel of the canonical surjection $\pi : C_* \rightarrow C_*^S$ admits a filtration such that the associated graded complex is isomorphic to a direct sum of BGG-resolutions for the Levi factor \mathfrak{l}_S of \mathfrak{p}_S .

The proof of the exactness of the BGG-complex given here does not work for nonsymmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras. However, in view of Kumar's result [Kum90], our construction of a quotient complex establishes the BGGL-resolution for arbitrary Kac-Moody algebras and arbitrary subsets S of the set of simple roots.

We are very grateful to S. Kumar for encouraging comments and for pointing out the open problem [Kum02, 9.3.19] to us. Furthermore we would like to thank P. Caldero and A. Joseph for providing us with the reference [Cal93]. Thanks are also due to H. Yamane who helped us to understand the equivalence between [Jos95, 3.2.9(vi)] and the quantum Serre relations.

2 Preliminaries

In this section we fix the usual notations. We also give a proof of Lemma 2.2 which we didn't find in the literature in this form. It is a returning technical gadget in all later proofs. We mainly refer to the monograph [Kum02] where original references can be found.

2.1 Kac-Moody algebras

Let \mathfrak{g} be an arbitrary Kac-Moody algebra over \mathbb{C} with generalized Cartan matrix $A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq r}$ satisfying [Kum02, 1.1.1]. Let $(\mathfrak{h}, \pi, \pi^\vee)$ be a realization of A . Hence \mathfrak{h} is a complex vector space of dimension $r + \text{corank}(A)$ and

$$\pi = \{\alpha_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq r} \subset \mathfrak{h}^*, \quad \pi^\vee = \{\alpha_i^\vee\}_{1 \leq i \leq r} \subset \mathfrak{h}$$

are linearly independent sets satisfying $\alpha_i(\alpha_j^\vee) = a_{ji}$. Recall that \mathfrak{g} is generated by \mathfrak{h} and symbols $e_i, f_i, 1 \leq i \leq r$, with defining relations given for instance in [Kum02, 1.1.2]. Let Δ denote the set of roots associated with $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}, \pi, \pi^\vee)$ and let $\Delta^+ \subset \Delta$ be the set of positive roots. For $\alpha \in \Delta$ we write \mathfrak{g}_α to denote the corresponding root space, $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n} \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}^-$ for the triangular decomposition, and $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{n} \oplus \mathfrak{h}$ for the Borel subalgebra.

Let $U(\cdot)$ denote the universal enveloping algebra functor. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ let \mathbb{C}_λ be the one dimensional \mathfrak{b} -module on which \mathfrak{h} acts via λ and \mathfrak{n} acts trivially, and let $V^\lambda = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_\lambda$ be the corresponding Verma module.

We write $P = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^* \mid \lambda(\alpha_i^\vee) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } \alpha_i^\vee \in \pi^\vee\}$ to denote the weight lattice and $P^+ \subset P$ to denote the set of dominant integral weights. For $\lambda \in P^+$ let $V(\lambda)$ be the maximal integrable quotient of V^λ . By [Kum02, 2.1.5, 2.1.7] one has

$$V(\lambda) = V^\lambda / \sum_{\alpha_i \in \pi} U(\mathfrak{g})(f_i^{\lambda(\alpha_i^\vee)+1} \otimes 1). \quad (1)$$

The $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module $V(\lambda)$ is irreducible for symmetrizable \mathfrak{g} [Kum02, 2.2.6, 3.2.10].

Let $S \subseteq \pi$ be a set of simple roots. Define $\Delta_S = \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}S$ and $\Delta_S^+ = \Delta^+ \cap \mathbb{Z}S$. The following subspaces of \mathfrak{g} are Lie subalgebras:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{n}_S &= \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta_S^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha & \mathfrak{n}_S^- &= \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta_S^+} \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha} & \mathfrak{u}_S &= \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta^+ \setminus \Delta_S^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha \\ \mathfrak{l}_S &= \mathfrak{n}_S \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_S^- & \mathfrak{p}_S &= \mathfrak{l}_S \oplus \mathfrak{u}_S & \mathfrak{u}_S^- &= \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Delta^+ \setminus \Delta_S^+} \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Define $P_S^+ = \{\lambda \in P \mid \lambda(\alpha_i^\vee) \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ for all } \alpha_i \in S\}$. For $\lambda \in P_S^+$ let $M(\lambda)$ denote the maximal integrable \mathfrak{l}_S -module of highest weight λ . Note that $M(\lambda)$ can be regarded as a \mathfrak{p}_S -module by the given action of \mathfrak{l}_S and the trivial action of \mathfrak{u}_S . Let now $V^{M(\lambda)} = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{p}_S)} M(\lambda)$ denote the generalized Verma module of highest weight λ .

2.2 The Bruhat order

For $1 \leq i \leq r$ let $s_i \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{h}^*)$ denote the reflection defined by

$$s_i(\chi) = \chi - \chi(\alpha_i^\vee)\alpha_i \quad \text{for } \chi \in \mathfrak{h}^*.$$

The Weyl group $W \subset \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{h}^*)$ is the subgroup generated by $\{s_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq r\}$. Recall that W is a Coxeter group [Kum02, 1.3.21]. Let l denote the length function on W . Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be an element such that $\rho(\alpha_i^\vee) = 1$ for all $\alpha_i^\vee \in \pi^\vee$. Recall that the shifted action of the Weyl group W on P is defined in terms of the ordinary Weyl group action by

$$w.\mu = w(\mu + \rho) - \rho.$$

The shifted action does not depend on the choice of ρ . For any subset $S \subset \pi$ let $W_S \subset W$ denote the subgroup generated by the reflections corresponding to simple roots in S . Moreover, define

$$W^S = \{w \in W \mid l(vw) \geq l(w) \text{ for all } v \in W_S\}.$$

The following well-known result will be frequently used throughout this note.

Lemma 2.1. [Kum02, 1.3.17] *Any element $w \in W$ can be decomposed uniquely in the form $w = w_S w^S$ where $w_S \in W_S$ and $w^S \in W^S$. Moreover, this decomposition satisfies $l(w) = l(w_S) + l(w^S)$.*

Let $T = \{ws_iw^{-1} \mid \alpha_i \in \pi, w \in W\}$ denote the set of reflections in W corresponding to real roots. Following [Lep77] for $w, w' \in W$ we write $w \rightarrow w'$ if there exists $t \in T$ such that $w = tw'$ and $l(w) = l(w') + 1$. The Bruhat order \leq on W is then given by the relation

$$\begin{aligned} w \leq w' \Leftrightarrow & \text{there exists } n \geq 1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-1} \in W, \\ & \text{such that } w = w_1 \rightarrow w_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow w_n = w'. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let $w_S, w'_S \in W_S$ and $w, w' \in W^S$ such that relation $w_S w \rightarrow w'_S w'$ holds.*

- (i) *One has $l(w) \geq l(w')$.*
- (ii) *The relation $l(w) = l(w')$ holds if and only if $w = w'$. In this case one additionally has $w_S \rightarrow w'_S$ in W_S .*

Proof: Write $w_S = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ and $w = s_{i_{k+1}} \cdots s_{i_m}$, where $k = l(w_S)$, $m - k = l(w)$, and $\alpha_{i_j} \in S$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Since $l(w_S w) = l(w_S) + l(w)$ by Lemma 2.1, $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_m}$ is a reduced decomposition of $w_S w$ into simple reflections. By [Kum02, 1.3.16] there exists $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ such that

$$w'_S w' = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{j-1}} s_{i_{j+1}} \cdots s_{i_m}. \quad (2)$$

Assume first that $j > k$. Then at least the first k factors on the right hand side of (2) belong to W_S , and hence Lemma 2.1 implies that $l(w') = l(w'_S w') - l(w'_S) \leq m - 1 - k = l(w) - 1$. On the other hand, if $j \leq k$ then $w'_S w' = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{j-1}} s_{i_{j+1}} \cdots s_{i_k} w$ and hence by Lemma 2.1 one obtains that $w = w'$ and $w'_S = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{j-1}} s_{i_{j+1}} \cdots s_{i_k}$. ■

3 The BGGL-resolution as a quotient of the BGG-resolution

3.1 The BGG-resolution

We recall the construction of the Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand complex following [BGG75]. This construction crucially depends on the following result about homomorphisms of Verma modules which holds for arbitrary Kac-Moody algebras. Consult [Kum02, 9.C] for references to the original literature.

Theorem 3.1. [Kum02, 9.2.3] *For any $\mu \in P^+$ one has*

$$\dim \text{Hom}_{U(\mathfrak{g})}(V^{w \cdot \mu}, V^{w' \cdot \mu}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \leq w', \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Fix a dominant integral weight $\mu \in P^+$. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ define

$$C_n := \bigoplus_{w \in W, l(w)=n} V^{w \cdot \mu}.$$

One constructs $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module maps $d_n : C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ as in [BGG75, § 10]. More explicitly using the above theorem, for every $w \in W$, fix an embedding $V^{w \cdot \mu} \subset V^\mu$. Then, using Theorem 3.1 again, for all $w, w' \in W$ with $w \leq w'$ one has a fixed embedding $f_{w,w'} : V^{w \cdot \mu} \rightarrow V^{w' \cdot \mu}$.

A quadruple (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4) of elements of W is called a square if $w_2 \neq w_3$ and

$$w_1 \rightarrow w_2 \rightarrow w_4, \quad w_1 \rightarrow w_3 \rightarrow w_4.$$

By [BGG75, Lemma 10.4] to each arrow $w_1 \rightarrow w_2$, where $w_1, w_2 \in W$, one can assign a number $s(w_1, w_2) = \pm 1$ such that for every square, the product of the numbers assigned to the four arrows occurring in it is -1 .

The differential $d_n : C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1}$ is now defined by

$$d_n = \sum_{\substack{w, w' \in W, l(w)=n \\ w \rightarrow w'}} s(w, w') f_{w, w'}$$

where $f_{w, w'}$ is extended by zero to all of C_n . Let moreover $\varepsilon_\mu : V^\mu \rightarrow V(\mu)$ denote the canonical surjection. By construction the relation $d_{n-1} \circ d_n = 0$ holds. Hence one obtains a complex

$$\cdots \longrightarrow C_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} C_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} C_0 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_\mu} V(\mu) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (3)$$

Theorem 3.2. [Kum02, 9.2.20, 9.3.14] *The complex (3) is exact.*

In order to generalize this theorem to Verma modules over quantized enveloping algebras we are going to give a new proof for the case of symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras. For any $\alpha_i \in \pi$ let U_i denote the subalgebra of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by the subspace $\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha_i} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha_i}$ of \mathfrak{g} . Then U_i is isomorphic to $U(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ for all i . For any $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\alpha_i \in \pi$ define subsets $W_{n,i}^+$ and $W_{n,i}^-$ of W by

$$\begin{aligned} W_{n,i}^+ &:= \{w \in W \mid l(w) = n, l(s_i w) = n+1\}, \\ W_{n,i}^- &:= \{w \in W \mid l(w) = n, l(s_i w) = n-1\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Note that $w \in W_{n,i}^+$ if and only if $w^{-1}\alpha_i > 0$, or equivalently if and only if $w^{-1}\alpha_i^\vee \in \sum_{i=1}^r \mathbb{N}_0 \alpha_i^\vee$. The following well-known lemma which follows from [Jos95, Lemma 4.2.7] will be needed in the proof of Theorem 3.2 for symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras.

Lemma 3.3. *Let \mathfrak{g} be an arbitrary Kac-Moody algebra. For all $w \in W_{n,i}^+$ and $\mu \in P^+$ the $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module $V^{w \cdot \mu} / V^{s_i w \cdot \mu}$ is locally finite under the action of U_i .*

The exactness of the sequence (3) at $V(\mu)$ is just the definition of $V(\mu)$ as a quotient of the Verma module V^μ . The exactness at C_0 also holds by the definition (1) of $V(\mu)$. For arbitrary Kac-Moody Lie algebras it is not known if the module $V(\mu)$ is simple. In the symmetrizable case, however, it suffices to show that $V(\mu)$ is integrable in order to obtain that $V(\mu)$ is simple [Jos95, Proposition 4.2.8(iii)]. We use the same idea to verify exactness at C_n for $n \geq 1$.

Proposition 3.4. *Let \mathfrak{g} be an arbitrary Kac-Moody algebra. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the homology group $H_n(C_*)$ of the complex (3) is an integrable $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.*

Proof: Take $\alpha_i \in \pi$. We have to show that $\text{Ker}(d_n)/\text{Im}(d_{n+1})$ is locally finite under the action of U_i . It follows from Lemma 2.2 for $S = \{\alpha_i\}$ that for all $w \in W_{n,i}^+$ one has $d_{n+1}(V^{s_i w, \mu}) \subset V^{w, \mu} \oplus \bigoplus_{w' \in W_{n,i}^-} V^{w', \mu}$. Hence one obtains an isomorphism of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules

$$C_n \left/ \left(\bigoplus_{w' \in W_{n,i}^-} V^{w', \mu} + \sum_{w \in W_{n,i}^+} d_{n+1}(V^{s_i w, \mu}) \right) \right. \cong \bigoplus_{w \in W_{n,i}^+} V^{w, \mu} / V^{s_i w, \mu}.$$

By Lemma 3.3 the right hand side is locally finite with respect to U_i . Hence, so is

$$\text{Ker}(d_n) \left/ \left(\left(\text{Ker}(d_n) \cap \bigoplus_{w' \in W_{n,i}^-} V^{w', \mu} \right) + \text{Im}(d_{n+1}) \right) \right. \quad (5)$$

Again, for $S = \{\alpha_i\}$ in Lemma 2.2, one obtains for any $w', w'' \in W_{n,i}^-$ that $w' \rightarrow s_i w''$ if and only if $w' = w''$. Hence the restriction of d_n to the subspace $\bigoplus_{w' \in W_{n,i}^-} V^{w', \mu}$ of C_n is injective and the expression (5) coincides with $H_n(C_*)$. ■

Proof of Theorem 3.2 (for symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras): By the above proposition the homology $H_n(C_*)$ is integrable and therefore isomorphic to a direct sum of simple $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules [Kum02, 2.2.7]. These simple modules are subquotients of V^μ and hence isomorphic to $V(\mu)$ [Kum02, 2.1.16, 2.2.4]. However C_n does not contain vectors of weight μ for $n \geq 1$. Thus $H_n(C_*) = 0$ holds also for $n \geq 1$. ■

3.2 A quotient complex

Define

$$C_n^S = \bigoplus_{w \in W^S, l(w)=n} V^{M(w, \mu)}$$

and let $\pi_n : C_n \rightarrow C_n^S$ denote the canonical $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module projection. More explicitly, $\pi_n = \bigoplus_{w \in W, l(w)=n} \pi_{n,w}$ where $\pi_{n,w} : V^{w, \mu} \rightarrow V^{M(w, \mu)}$ for $w \in W^S$ denotes the canonical $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module projection and $\pi_{n,w} : V^{w, \mu} \rightarrow 0$ if $w \notin W^S$.

Note that by definition of $M(w.\mu)$ one has $\text{Ker}(\pi_{n,w}) = \sum_{\alpha_i \in S} f_{s_i w, w}(V^{s_i w \cdot \mu})$ if $w \in W^S$ and hence

$$\text{Ker}(\pi_n) = \bigoplus_{w \notin W^S, l(w)=n} V^{w \cdot \mu} \bigoplus_{w \in W^S, l(w)=n} \sum_{\alpha_i \in S} f_{s_i w, w}(V^{s_i w \cdot \mu}). \quad (6)$$

Lemma 3.5. *For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ one has $d_n(\text{Ker}(\pi_n)) \subseteq \text{Ker}(\pi_{n-1})$. Moreover, $\varepsilon_\mu(\text{Ker}(\pi_0)) = 0$.*

Proof: By [Kum02, 9.2.14] for all $w, w' \in W^S$, $w \rightarrow w'$, the inclusion $f_{w,w'} : V^{w \cdot \mu} \rightarrow V^{w' \cdot \mu}$ maps $\sum_{\alpha_i \in S} f_{s_i w, w}(V^{s_i w \cdot \mu})$ to $\sum_{\alpha_i \in S} f_{s_i w', w'}(V^{s_i w' \cdot \mu})$.

Consider now d_n restricted to $V^{w \cdot \mu}$ for $w \notin W^S$. By Lemma 2.1 one can write $w = w_S w^S$ with $w_S \in W_S \setminus \{e\}$, $w^S \in W^S$, and $l(w) = l(w_S) + l(w^S)$. If $l(w_S) \geq 2$ then $d_n(V^{w \cdot \mu}) \subseteq \bigoplus_{w' \notin W^S} V^{w' \cdot \mu}$ by Lemma 2.2. If $l(w_S) = 1$ then $w_S = s_i$ for some $\alpha_i \in S$ and hence by Lemma 2.2 one obtains

$$d_n(V^{w \cdot \mu}) \subseteq \bigoplus_{w' \notin W^S} V^{w' \cdot \mu} \bigoplus_{\alpha_i \in S} f_{s_i w^S, w^S}(V^{s_i w^S \cdot \mu}) \subseteq \text{Ker}(\pi_{n-1})$$

also in this case. ■

By the above lemma one obtains a short exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ker}(\pi_*) \rightarrow C_* \xrightarrow{\pi} C_*^S \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $d_n^S : C_n^S \rightarrow C_{n-1}^S$ denote the induced differentials on C_*^S . Note that by construction (C_*^S, d_*) coincides with the complex considered in [Kum02, 9.2.17].

3.3 Exactness

We now give a generalization of the BGG-resolution for arbitrary Kac-Moody algebras and arbitrary subsets $S \subset \pi$. The proof uses Theorem 3.2. In the nonsymmetrizable case one only has Kumar's original proof [Kum90] of Theorem 3.2 which relies on more involved geometric methods. In this case the following result was anticipated in [Kum90, 3.28].

Theorem 3.6. *The complex (C_*^S, d_*) is exact.*

Proof: Using the long exact homology sequence it suffices to show that the complex $(\text{Ker}(\pi_*), d_*|_{\text{Ker}(\pi_*)})$ is exact.

Consider the \mathbb{N}_0 -filtration \mathcal{F} of C_* defined by

$$\mathcal{F}_k(C_n) = \bigoplus_{\substack{w_S \in W_S, w^S \in W^S \\ l(w_S w^S) = n, l(w^S) \leq k}} V^{w_S w^S \cdot \mu}. \quad (7)$$

Lemma 2.2 implies that (C_*, d_*) is a filtered complex. For $w^S \in W^S$ with $l(w^S) = k$ define

$$D_{n,w^S} = \begin{cases} \bigoplus_{w_S \in W_S, l(w_S) = n-k} V^{w_S w^S \cdot \mu} & \text{if } k \neq n, \\ \sum_{\alpha_i \in S} f_{s_i w^S, w^S}(V^{s_i w^S \cdot \mu}) & \text{if } k = n. \end{cases}$$

By (6) the associated graded complex of $(\text{Ker}(\pi_*), d|_{\text{Ker}(\pi_*)})$ has homogeneous components $\text{gr}_k^F \text{Ker}(\pi_n) \cong \bigoplus_{w^S \in W^S, l(w^S) = k} D_{n,w^S}$. Moreover, by Lemma 2.2 one obtains that D_{*,w^S} is a subcomplex of the graded complex $\text{gr}^F \text{Ker}(\pi_*)$ for every $w^S \in W^S$. We complete the proof of the theorem by showing that D_{*,w^S} is exact.

To this end recall that for any $\lambda \in P_S^+$ one has an isomorphism of \mathfrak{h} -modules

$$V^\lambda \cong U(\mathfrak{u}_S^-) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}_S^-) v_\lambda \quad (8)$$

where \mathfrak{h} acts on the right hand side diagonally and $v_\lambda \in V^\lambda$ denotes a highest weight vector. With respect to this factorization the inclusion $f_{w_S w^S, w'_S w^S} : V^{w_S w^S \cdot \mu} \hookrightarrow V^{w'_S w^S \cdot \mu}$ satisfies

$$f_{w_S w^S, w'_S w^S} = \text{Id} \otimes g_{w_S, w'_S} \quad (9)$$

where $g_{w_S, w'_S} : U(\mathfrak{n}_S^-) v_{w_S w^S \cdot \mu} \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{n}_S^-) v_{w'_S w^S \cdot \mu}$ denotes the inclusion of $U(\mathfrak{l}_S)$ -modules. Note moreover that for

$$D_{j,w^S}^S := \bigoplus_{w_S \in W_S, l(w_S) = j} U(\mathfrak{n}_S^-) v_{w_S w^S \cdot \mu}$$

and

$$\delta_{j,w^S}^S := \sum_{\substack{w_S, w'_S \in W_S, \\ l(w_S) = j, w_S \rightarrow w'_S}} s(w_S w^S, w'_S w^S) g_{w_S, w'_S}$$

the pair $(D_{*,w^S}^S, \delta_{*,w^S}^S)$ is a complex isomorphic to the BGG-resolution of the $U(\mathfrak{l}_S)$ -module $M(w^S \cdot \mu)$ and therefore exact by Theorem 3.2. By (8) and (9) up to a shift of degree the complex D_{*,w^S} is isomorphic to $U(\mathfrak{u}_S^-) \otimes \bar{D}_{*,w^S}^S$, where \bar{D}_{*,w^S}^S is the right truncation

$$\cdots \rightarrow D_{3,w^S}^S \rightarrow D_{2,w^S}^S \rightarrow D_{1,w^S}^S \rightarrow \delta_{1,w^S}^S(D_{1,w^S}^S) \rightarrow 0$$

of the resolution D_{*,w^S}^S , and hence it is exact. ■

3.4 The quantum BGGL-resolution

In this section we discuss the quantum versions of Proposition 3.4 and Theorems 3.2 and 3.6. Let $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ denote the quantized enveloping algebra of a symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebra \mathfrak{g} . The main advantage of our approach in this paper is that the following remarks are valid for both, the definition of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ in [Jos95, 3.2.9] over the field $k(q)$, where k is a field of characteristic zero, and the definition in [KS97, 6.1.2] over the field of complex numbers, where $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ is not a root of unity. Note that in [KS97] the algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is defined only for semisimple \mathfrak{g} . However for a symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebra one can consider the same presentation in terms of generators and relations. Note that the equivalence of the relations [Jos95, 3.2.9(vi)] with the quantum Serre relations follows from [Jos95, 4.1.17] analogously to the proof of [Kac90, Theorem 9.11].

Along the lines of Section 3.1 one obtains a sequence C_* of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules analogous to (3). To this end one has to verify that the relation

$$\dim \text{Hom}_{U_q(\mathfrak{g})}(V^{w \cdot \mu}, V^{w' \cdot \mu}) = 1 \quad \text{if } w \leq w'$$

holds for all $\mu \in P^+$. This can be seen following [Jos95, 4.4.7, 4.4.15]. The proof also holds for $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ not a root of unity. Now one can take the proof of Proposition 3.4 literally to obtain the integrability of the homology $H_n(C_*)$. The necessary quantum analog of Lemma 3.3 can be found in [Jos95, 4.3.5]. The proof given there works for $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ not a root of unity.

Note that by [Jos95, 4.3.6(i)] which implies the second half of [Jos95, Theorem 4.3.10] and by [Jos95, 3.4.9] the proof of Theorem 3.2 also holds for $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$. Again the argument also works for $q \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ not a root of unity.

Note that [Kum02, 9.2.14] translates into the quantum setting. Hence one may construct quantum analogs of the complexes $\text{Ker}(\pi_*)$ and C_*^S as in Section 3.2. Finally, the proof of Theorem 3.6 also applies literally in the quantum setting.

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